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FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

Senator Sherman on the Samoan Question.

A SOLUTION OF THE MUDDLE.

Thirteen Thousand Citizens of Utah Protest Against Statehood—To Protect Seals and Salmon.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—The Senate went into secret session this afternoon on the Samoan amendment to the diplomatic appropriation bill. After an hour spent in secret session the doors were opened and Sherman proceeded to address the Senate on the pending amendments.

After a long discussion Gibson's amendment was agreed to. Amendments in relation to Samoa having been reached, the Senate went into executive session. When the doors were opened Sherman said he would like to state publicly the position which he took in the Samoan question, so that it might appear in the records. He then gave a comprehensive review of events in the Samoan islands from the time when the attention of the United States was first called to the various conferences, treaties, etc. He referred to the treaty of 1886 between Germany and Great Britain by which

A SORT OF LIMITATION WAS ESTABLISHED for the jurisdiction of each government in the Polynesian group, with a disclaimer that this limitation should apply to the Samoan islands. He spoke of the contentions which had always existed between the various chiefs on the island down to the time when, by the aid of the consuls, it was settled by agreement that Malietoa should be king and Tomasese vice-king. Soon after that settlement other difficulties had arisen and other movements made to annex other islands, Malietoa sending an humble appeal to Queen Victoria, asking for such annexation. The German government had remonstrated in the most vigorous manner against it, insisting it would be a most violent violation of the treaty. Finally, Sherman brought the subject down to the history of events in Washington between Bayard and the German and British ministers and the sending by them of agents to the islands.

TO OBTAIN FURTHER INFORMATION.

He said it was manifest that a rebellion had been organized by Germany and by a German named Webber, who was at the head of a large commercial house. It was after these insults to the King that United States Consul Greenbaum raised the United States flag at the request of Malietoa, on the public building in Apia. For this, he said, the practical effect of that action was unauthorized, as it had been to check the action of German authorities. After the German fleet had sailed away, the German and American consuls had joined again in a declaration that Tamasese was never recognized by either of them, and that Malietoa was no longer king. This act had been wholly without authority, and Greenbaum's part of it had very properly been disavowed by the American government. He had no more right

TO ASSEK A PROTECTORATE.

than the German or English consul had. It was whilst the agents of the three conferees—Bayard and the English and German ministers—were engaged in obtaining information, that the German government deposed Malietoa and set up Tamasese. These were the worst features of the case, because at this very time negotiations were going on on a sound, just and honest basis for the restoration of a *status quo*. There were indications, he thought, that the English government was coinciding with the German policy. He was not stating that fact for the purpose of saying who was right or wrong; or whether Germany was justified in the course pursued. He could not say, however, that he found in the papers

ANY JUSTIFICATION FOR GERMAN.

Prince Bismarck, whose strong imperial will, was shown in all his communications; asserted the equal rights of each of these governments, but insisted, as a matter of policy, that it would be better to place the custody of the islands under the control of one of the powers, and as Germany had the largest property rights there, that it would be better to place it under German control and power. That, as to the newspaper correspondent, Klein, who had been playing the knight errant there, the United States government is in no way responsible for the statements of that man himself; though somewhat vainglorious in style, it shows that he had nothing to do with the attack on the German allies. Summing up his long speech, Sherman said, the first thing to be done is for the United States government to assert their claim to the Bay of Pago. That ought to be done immediately. It

DID NOT NEED A WAR.

to protect a nation's rights. The mere assertions of these rights, with a due regard for them; the expenditure of money there; the storing of coal there for coaling vessels, all these things were assertions of power far more influential than protocols and diplomatic independence.

GEORGE.—The amendments do not menace war; do they?

SHERMAN.—I do not think it necessary to menace anyone. I believe a straightforward manly stand should be entered into between these great powers. It would be a great shame and disgrace to our civilization and Christianity, if we

could not agree upon some mode of government for those islands. What- ever the newspapers may say, there is nothing to justify, on the part of either nation, a breach of peace until every effort is exhausted to bring about

A QUIET AND PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT.

of the controversy. First, we want to assert our rights to and maintain a station at Pago, and nobody will call that right in question; next, we ought to do what we promised—employ our good offices to settle the difficulties of these people. Therefore, I am willing to vote to a resolution to enable the President to make arrangements to make surveys of the harbors and get better information regarding those islands. I am willing to vote the sum named in the amendment—\$50,000—and place it at the discretion of Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Harrison and I have no doubt the power given to send agents and ships there will bring about a quick solution of this small controversy.

Dolph obtained the floor and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—Burrows of Michigan, presented a petition of 13,000 citizens of Utah against the admission of that Territory as a State. Referred.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the sundry civil appropriation bill.

On the point of order raised by Crain, the clause was stricken out suspending the act of 1835, appropriating \$180,000 to enable the Secretary of War to acquire a valid title to Fort Brown Military Reservation.

Enloe of Tennessee, offered an amendment authorizing the secret service of the Treasury Department to be used in detecting pretended dealers in counterfeit money. Agreed to.

The committee rose and the bill passed.

Dunn of Arkansas, from the committee on merchant marine and fisheries, reported a bill to provide for the better protection of the fur seal and salmon fisheries in Alaska. Ordered printed, and recommended, with leave to report at any time. Adjourned.

THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

The Minister at Pesth is a Little too Previous.

CLEVELAND, January 29.—A dispatch this afternoon from Pesth, Hungary, announced that Joseph Black, United States consul in that city, had been released by this government. Mr. Black is a wealthy resident of this city. It appears he wrote a letter to a New York Hungarian paper, in which he advocated a protective tariff and argued against free trade. This letter came to the hands of Edmund Juszen, consul-general at Vienna, who wrote Black a very severe letter, taking him to task in the most radical manner.

BLACK MADE A COOL REPLY.

and then sent a statement of the case to the Secretary of State. The letter in question was not printed in the paper until two weeks after the election, and further more he regarded it as harmless, although he was well aware that in his position he committed an impropriety in writing it. He referred to the Secretary of State the letter of Consul-General Juszen, which, says Black, probably had in official correspondence, no parallel for the hardness of its expression, vituperativeness, and personalities. Juszen, he says, did not see fit to ask any explanation of him, but instead, furnished the evidence, and then set himself up as prosecutor, judge, jury and executioner. Black further explained that he had written articles of Hungarian life for another New York paper, and it was in response to the urgent requests from the editor of the Hungarian paper that he had written the objectionable document.

Boulanger's Letter.

PARIS, January 29.—General Boulanger has written a letter of thanks to the election department of the Seine. He says: "The national Republican party, based upon the probity of its officers, sincerely and universal suffrage, is henceforward devoted to the nation. The Chamber, which has fought against it with unprecedented fury, has now nothing before it but a dissolution, from which it will not escape. The Republic is now free to all Frenchmen of good will who may enter in as the others leave." The Moderator doubts Premier Floquet's ability to pull through the crisis. Monarchist papers insist upon his immediate renouncing of his powers.

PERSONAL.

F. MAEDONALD, of Cottonwood, was in town on Tuesday.

BRIANT STINGHAM came down from Bountiful yesterday.

ALONZO YOUNG and H. S. Young have returned from a trip up and down the Pacific Coast. They visited Captain Willard Young at Portland, whose new home they described as a veritable little palace.

HON. ALEXANDER BADLAM arrived from a visit to the eastern cities yesterday morning, and was busy all day with Superintendent Hank Smith, of the Bullion-Beck mine. We found him last night on Main Street, and in reply to interrogations, he said his visit to New York was on railroad matters, and his visit to President-elect Harrison was purely for congratulation, and not in the interest of any man for office or for himself, as he was not a candidate for any place in the gift of General Harrison. Mr. Badlam had no intention who would go into the Cabinet, but is of the opinion that Blaine, Allison and Miller will be chosen, and he has hopes that the Pacific Coast will not be overlooked. Mr. Badlam goes to Ogden this evening and at 8 o'clock to-morrow will take the Golden Gate special for San Francisco. He has been absent from home a month.

AT WASHINGTON CITY.

What is Going on at the Capital.

SAMOAN AND ALASKA MATTERS.

Morrow's Resolution—The Senate's Secret Session—The Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—The committee on ways and means this morning referred the tariff bill and Senate amendments to the Treasury Department, in order to secure computations as to the effect on the revenue of the proposed changes in the present law.

FOR A COALING STATION.

Chairman Herbert, of the House committee on naval affairs, says that an amendment will be offered when the naval appropriation bill is called up for consideration in the House, appropriating \$100,000 for a coaling station at Pago. Herbert has not been able to confer with all the members of the committee, but such as have been spoken to are in favor of the amendment.

OATES' BILL WONT WORK.

The Oates' naturalization bill was abandoned to-day by the House committee on judiciary. It was found that to withhold the rights of citizenship for five years would, in connection with the alien land act, operate to prevent an emigrant from purchasing a home or farm for himself until the end of that period. A new bill will be presented by Oates at the next meeting of the committee.

CONGRESS RESPONSIBLE.

The report this morning that the President would to-day send to Congress a communication on the Samoan question, to the committee on inquiry of the House, elicits reports concerning the message which are untrue.

In an interview published at Baltimore this morning, Secretary Bayard says Germany has given this country no *casus belli*; that our flag has not been insulted or American property destroyed, and the whole question is, shall this country assert the independence of Samoa by force of arms? If it does, it involves the question of peace or war, the determination of which resides with Congress, the whole subject has been referred to that body, the President not being authorized to take further steps which might precipitate hostilities.

SAMOAN RESOLUTIONS.

Representative Morrow, of California, to-day introduced for reference the following joint resolution:

Resolved, That the present condition of affairs at Samoa requires that this government should aid the people of those islands in securing the independence of native government free from the claims of territorial jurisdiction of any European power, and to the end that this purpose may be speedily and effectually accomplished, the President of the United States is hereby requested to insist upon the restoration of affairs on said islands as the same existed at the time of the

CONVENTION BETWEEN REPRESENTATIVES.

of the governments of Germany, Great Britain and the United States, held in the City of Washington in June or July, and to further aid in securing a settlement of the pending difficulties at Samoa on a satisfactory and solid foundation, and to the restoration of peace and good order under a responsible native government, with a court of competent jurisdiction to determine land bills and such other claims and controversies as foreign residents as may be properly cognizable by such court; and that he takes such further steps as may be necessary to protect the rights of this government and its citizens on said islands.

THE SECRET SESSION.

The secret legislative session of the Senate was wholly occupied in a discussion and voting upon the motion made by Sherman to consider the Samoan amendments with open doors. It was supported by Sherman, Everts and Vorhees, and opposed by Edmunds and Morgan. The vote on the motion was, yeas 23, nays 24.

The Morris amendments were not discussed. The discussion was wholly outside of party lines, about an equal number of Republicans and Democrats being recorded on each side of the question of opening the doors.

ALASKA AFFAIRS.

Representative Dunn, from the committee on merchant marine and fisheries, presented the results of the investigation by the committee into the sealeries of Alaska, with special reference as to whether the right given the Alaska Commercial Company to take fur seals had been violated. Dunn accompanies the report with a bill on the subject. It proposes to amend the present law by providing that one year before the present lease to the Alaska Company expires, or when any future similar lease expires, the Secretary of the Treasury shall lease to proper persons the right of taking fur seals on the islands of St. Paul and St. George for twenty years, at not less than \$50,000, and \$35 additional for each seal skin shipped from the islands. Such lease shall not be transferable, the present law to apply to

United States, and the President shall take measures to have arrested all persons and seize all vessels violating the laws of the United States therein. In addition to the above provision, there is made a protection for the salmon fisheries. The report recommends that the law to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska be continued in force, with certain amendments, believing not only that the system adopted, but the method of carrying it into effect is well adapted for the purpose indicated. In conclusion the committee finds the following facts: That if the law protecting seal life is enforced, seal stock will be assured, the revenue continued and increased and native inhabitants of the seal islands maintained without cost to government; that

ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY.

has fully performed its contract with government, and has contributed liberally to the support, maintenance, comfort and civilization of the inhabitants, not only on the Seal Island, but those of the Aleutian Islands and the main land; that the fur seal industry will have paid into the Treasury over \$300,000 during the period of the present lease; that the chief object of the purchase of Alaska was an acquisition of the valuable products of Behring Sea; that the late cessation of Alaska to the United States by Russia to the Behring Sea was perfect and undisputed, and that by virtue of the cession the United States obtained a complete title to Behring Sea, situated within the limits prescribed by the treaty.

Pugilistic.

MINNEAPOLIS, January 29.—Patey Cardiff, to-day, signed articles of agreement to fight Peter Jackson, colored pugilist, in April, the fight to be with small gloves, in the California Athletic Club, San Francisco. The winner is to receive \$2,500, and the loser \$500. Cardiff has gone in active training. He says a finish fight is his fort, and expects to win.

The Idaho Solons.

BOISE CITY, January 29.—[Special to THE HERALD.]—In the Council the Australian system of election law passed. In the House the irrigation bill passed; also the Idaho Statehood memorial. The Governor signed the Mormon naturalization bill, and appointed Delegate Dabbs commissioner to attend the centennial of Washington's inauguration at New York, April 30th.

Four Cabinet Positions.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—It was learned, to-night, from a gentleman whose information is direct, that four places in General Harrison's cabinet are definitely settled, and while not all of them have formally accepted, there is no doubt of their doing so. In the first place, Blaine wrote to the general more than ten days ago accepting the Secretary of State portfolio; Allison will be Secretary of the Treasury; this is unquestionable, and although Allison's letter accepting the honor has not been written, it will be within a week; Alger will be a member of the cabinet, as Secretary of War, and as announced some time ago Wanamaker will be Postmaster-General.

Legitimate Victory.

NEW YORK, January 29.—A private letter from Hayti, per steamer Orange, to Haytian Minister Preston, dated January 21st, at Port-au-Prince, alleges that Legitime obtained a victory at Trouan, twenty miles from Cape Haytian, over General Papillion.

The War Cloud in Europe.

LONDON, January 27.—Stanhope, Secretary of War, addressed a meeting in Lincolnshire last evening. He said the thunder cloud hanging over Europe would burst, bringing the fiercest and most horrible war ever known. It was impossible to view the preparations for war now being made throughout Europe without feeling that war was approaching. He hoped, however, that the wisdom of England's statesmen would prevent them from becoming involved.

Latest from the Strike.

NEW YORK, January 29.—As the afternoon waned, the tied-up roads which had run out cars to-day housed their rolling stock and their new men, and comparative quiet followed the activity of the day for a time. About 5 o'clock, when the last Sixth Avenue car reached the depot, the police were relieved. The strikers, however, remained in the neighborhood of the stables. There was great excitement on Twenty-third and Ninth Avenues all day, the strikers at one time stopping and overturning a car before the police could gather in force. The greatest excitement existed about the Fourth Avenue stables, where 600 strikers were gathered. Two or three efforts were made to run the cars, and a small police force was on hand. A car was finally started but ran into a pile of ashes dumped by the strikers. The latter quickly made a demonstration, but were routed by the police and their ring leaders arrested. The crowd got even by smashing the car windows with stones and injured slightly a lady passenger. At Sixty-third Street a Twenty-third Street car was stopped in the middle of the Fourth Avenue tracks, the conductor was put off, the passengers driven out and the car overturned. Quite

A SERIOUS TIME SEEMED IMMINENT.

but the police made a vigorous demonstration with their clubs and scattered the crowd. Other cars were also stopped at this point. Eight-seers lined the avenue and greatly interfered with the police. Many of the strikers were intoxicated. Late in the afternoon, the companies on the east side determined to run out no more cars and the crowds began dispersing. The Forty-second Street line, across town made four unsuccessful attempts

to run a car; one manned by twenty police, encountered serious opposition at Seventh Avenue, where the strikers had barricaded the tracks. The police men removed the obstructions, and the strikers began to throw stones. Two officers were badly cut about the face before the crowd scattered. Every patrolman in the city not on duty to-night was kept at the station house, and the full force will be out to-morrow. Master Workman McGee, of the strikers' order, called on Mayor Grant to-day and complained that the police were making themselves obnoxious, and were brutally beating a number of strikers lounging about.

Gone to Canada.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 29.—It was discovered to-day that Joseph A. Moore, the half-million embroiler from the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, probably fearing arrest and imprisonment, had concluded to fly to a place of safety. His attorney admitted to-night that Moore had gone to Canada, but to what part is not known. The investigation of the books proceeds, but the amount of the shortage has not increased over the original figures.

O'Brien Arrested.

LONDON, January 29.—William O'Brien was arrested at Manchester to-day, while addressing a meeting. When he made his appearance before the audience he was received with an outburst of enthusiasm the like of which had never been witnessed in Manchester before. He gave in detail the story of his conviction. Since his flight he has rode through four counties in Ireland and been to London. After his arrest a huge torchlight demonstration was held in his honor.

His Health Good.

ROME, January 29.—The recent rumors that the Pops have been having fainting fits are denied. His holiness continues to hold customary receptions; his health is good.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MARRIED.

LIPPMAN-PATTERSON.—In Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, Tuesday, January 29th, 1889, by Associate Justice Foreman, of the Utah Supreme Court, Joseph Lippman and Mrs. Rhoda Y. Patterson.

DIED.

Howe.—Winnie Jane, oldest daughter of William and Maria L. Howard, aged 12 years and 7 months. Cause—Heart disease. Funeral will be held from the residence of parents, No. 535 East Third South Street, at 1 p. m. to-day. Friends of the family invited to attend.

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NO. 1.—L. A. NO. 15.—PROPOSALS FOR

Army Supplies. Headquarters Dept. of the Pacific, office of Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Omaha, Neb., January 19, 1889.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock a. m., central standard time, and at the office of the acting commissaries of subsistence at Cheyenne depot, Wyo.; Forts Sidney, Neb.; Douglas, Utah; Niobrara, Neb.; and Robinson, Neb., on Monday, at 12 o'clock a. m., mountain standard time, on Wednesday, the 30th day of February, 1889, at which time and places they will be opened in the presence of the bidders, for the furnishing and delivery of flour for issue as a component of the ration; and also, at this office until 12 o'clock a. m., central standard time, on the same day, for furnishing flour, family. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Blank proposals and specifications showing in detail the quantities required and giving full information as to conditions of contract, will be furnished on application to any of the above mentioned offices. J. W. BARRINGER, Major, and C. S., U. S. A., Chief C. S.

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ANYONE POSSESSING INFORMATION as to the whereabouts of P. Larsen or Peter Kasmussen, formerly of Salt Lake City, will confer a favor by forwarding same to THE HERALD.

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